ARENT FOX LLP 1675 Broadway New York, NY 10019 Telephone: (212) 484-3900 Facsimile: (212) 484-3990 Hunter T. Carter, Esq. James M. Sullivan, Esq. Shawanna L. Johnson, Esq.

Attorneys for Dana Mandelbaum (Guritzky)

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (BRL) SIPA Liquidation

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Defendant.

DANA MANDELBAUM'S OBJECTION TO TRUSTEE'S DETERMINATION OF CLAIM

Dana Mandelbaum ("Dana Guritzky" or "Dana") hereby objects to the Trustee's Determination of Claim concerning the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities ("BLMIS") Acct No. 1G0239 (hereafter the "Dana Guritzky Account"), as stated in the Trustee's letter dated June 24, 2010.

BACKGROUND

1. On December 11, 2008, this SIPA liquidation proceeding was commenced against Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities ("BLMIS") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for

¹ Ms. Mandelbaum's individual BLMIS account was listed under her maiden name of Dana Guritzky. This Objection will refer to Ms. Mandelbaum as "Dana Guritzky" for sake of identifying her with her BLMIS account.

the Southern District of New York. Irving Picard was appointed as Trustee to oversee the BLMIS SIPA liquidation. [Dkt. No. 12].

- 2. On December 23, 2008, the Court issued a Claims Procedure Order directing the Trustee to organize and disseminate claim forms to BLMIS customers who were defrauded by Bernard Madoff's massive Ponzi scheme. *Id.* at 2. The Order also directed the Trustee to establish a claims filing protocol and deadline for customers to file such claims. *Id.* at 5-7. The Trustee began mailing these claim forms and notices containing the protocol and deadlines to BLMIS customers in January 2009.
- 3. Dana Guritzky filed a claim on or about January 26, 2009, for securities that she was owed from BLMIS based on the last statement balance for her account as of December 11, 2008. A copy of the Dana Guritzky Account claim form is attached hereto as Exhibit A.²
- 4. Dana Guritzky's claim was based on investments and securities that had accumulated in her account since the account was opened in 1983. Upon opening the account in 1983, Dana's parents, Sanford and Brenda Guritzky, executed a contract with BLMIS, whereby Dana (or someone on her behalf) would make deposits into the account, and BLMIS would then invest these deposits by purchasing and trading securities in order to achieve the best rate of return for Dana as the account owner.
- 5. Pursuant to the contract, BLMIS also sent Dana Guritzky distributions from the account based on the appreciation of the securities balances that BLMIS reported on the account. Dana received these distributions quarterly, or in some instances, when she requested, more or less frequently.

In accordance with the Court's orders, sensitive information regarding Dana Mandelbaum's (Guritzky) account, including social security and taxpayer identification numbers, addresses, and account balances, have been redacted for purposes of the public filing.

- 6. As Dana (and her parents) made deposits and received distributions throughout the life of the account, BLMIS sent Dana monthly statements indicating that the deposits were being invested and used to purchase and trade securities according to the contract between the parties. The statements also indicated the overall securities balances and the overall cash balance of the account, in addition to any distributions made to Dana.
- 7. BLMIS also sent to Dana periodic/quarterly statements that reflected the amount that the account securities appreciated in value. BLMIS reported and reflected these appreciated amounts as "capital gains" or "capital additions."
- 8. In sum, BLMIS reported to Dana on a monthly basis the securities that were being purchased and traded on her behalf, and reported to Dana on a quarterly basis the capital gains that reflected the appreciation in value of all the securities in the account.
- 9. Based on the account statements, and particularly the capital gains/appreciation on the account, BLMIS prepared and distributed at the end of each calendar year, a United States Internal Revenue Code Form-1099 statement of earnings (hereafter "Form 1099") that detailed and summarized all the capital gains that accumulated on all the securities contained in the Dana Guritzky Account throughout the year.
- 10. Dana paid taxes to the Internal Revenue Service each year based on the amount of gains reported by BLMIS. These tax payments totaled several thousands of dollars.
- 11. As of December 11, 2008, the BLMIS SIPA liquidation date, the Dana Guritzky Account maintained a positive net equity and cash balance. A copy of the last statement that Dana Guritzky received, dated November 30, 2008, is attached hereto as Exhibit B.
- 12. On June 24, 2010, the Trustee issued a Determination of Claim denying Dana's claim under SIPA, and alleging that the Trustee is entitled to a substantial payment from Dana

with respect to her account. A copy of the Notice of the Trustee's Determination of Claim is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

13. The Trustee does not assert that Dana Guritzky was in any way a participant in the fraud perpetrated by Bernard Madoff; and she was not. Rather, she is a victim of it. Accordingly, Dana Guritzky objects the Trustee's Determination of Claim in its entirety. Dana is entitled to recover from the BLMIS estate, as she was one of the thousands of defrauded customers who were swindled out of millions of dollars by BLMIS.

OBJECTIONS

First Objection. The Trustee has Failed to Comply with the Court's December 23, 2008 Order

- 14. In the December 23, 2008 Order, the Court directed the Trustee to mail "Notice, explanatory letters, claims forms and instructions" to "all former customers, broker-dealers, and other creditors of the Debtor . . ." [Dkt. No. 12, p. 2]. The Court also authorized the Trustee to "satisfy, within the limits provided by SIPA, those portions of any and all customer claims and accounts which agree with the Debtor's books and records" *Id.* at p. 5.
- 15. The Court authorized the Trustee to either deliver to customers the securities which are "ascertainable from the books and records of the Debtor," or to satisfy customers' claims with cash from customer property, or with advances to be paid from SIPC. *Id.* at 5-6.
- 16. In the alternative, to the extent a customer's claim disagrees with the "books and records of the Debtor," the Trustee is to notify the claimant of his determination that the claim is disallowed, the reason therefor, and provide the claimant with instructions on how to object to the Trustee's determination. *Id.* at 6-7.
- 17. The Trustee has failed to abide by the Court's Order with respect to Dana Guritzky because the Trustee has failed to satisfy Dana's claim concerning her BLMIS account

based on the books and records of the Debtor. The books and records of the Debtor BLMIS show that Dana Guritzky maintained a significant equity and cash balance as of the December 11, 2008 bankruptcy date, consisting of real, not false, securities. To date, the Trustee has neither delivered the securities to Dana Guritzky, nor has the Trustee satisfied Dana's claim from the customer property of the Debtor or from SIPC.

18. Because the Trustee has failed in his duties under SIPA and has failed to abide by the Court's Order, Dana Guritzky objects to the Trustee's Determination of Claim.

Second Objection. The Trustee Misconstrues the Meaning of "Net Equity" in SIPA

- 19. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(b), the Trustee should allow a customer's claim to the extent of that customer's net equity. Net equity is defined in § 78lll (11) as the amount that is owed by the debtor to the customer based on the securities holdings on the customer's statement as of the filing date, less any amounts the customer owes to the debtor as of the filing date. In other words, the net equity is simply the net difference between the customer's equity balance and cash position less any amounts that the customer owes to the debtor broker. See In re New Times Securities Services, Inc., 371 F.3d 68, 72 (2d Cir. 2004).
- 20. Based on this plain meaning of net equity in the statute and case law, a customer who maintains a positive securities balance compared to any amounts the customer owes as of the petition date, is owed the net value of his securities less the amount owed. The Trustee has taken a different approach to net equity, choosing instead to qualify a customer's claim based on a concept of "net-in/net-out" the net of the money deposited into an account against the money withdrawn from an account.
- 21. The Trustee's misinterpretation of net equity not only violates the plain meaning of net equity in the statute and case law, but it is also antithetical to Congress' plain intention that

SIPA should protect a customer's legitimate expectations with respect to the customer's brokerage account statements. S. Rep. No. 95-763 at 2 (Apr. 25, 1978). Congress intended that SIPA fall in line with what customers legitimately expect to receive from their brokerage account, and that any payments under SIPA would "restore the customer to his position prior to the broker-dealer's financial difficulties." *Id.*

22. The Trustee's failure to adhere to the SIPA definition of net-equity denies the customer its legitimate expectations – the benefit of its investments and the reported appreciation over time. Indeed, in *Visconsi v. Lehman Brothers, Inc.*, 244 Fed. Appx. 708 (6th Cir. 2007), the Court rejected a "money-in/money-out" approach to settling customer's claims, noting that such a formulation would not incorporate the customers' legitimate expectations of appreciation over the life of their accounts. The court explained that:

Lehman's out-of-pocket theory misapprehends the harm suffered by Plaintiffs and the facts of this case. Plaintiffs gave \$21 million to Gruttaduria, not to hide under a rock or lock in a safe, but for the express purpose of investment, with a hope-indeed a reasonable expectation-that it would grow. Thus, the out-of-pocket theory, which seeks to restore to Plaintiffs only the \$21 million they originally invested less their subsequent withdrawals, is a wholly inadequate measure of damages. Had Gruttaduria invested Plaintiffs' money as requested, their funds would have likely grown immensely, especially considering that Plaintiffs invested primarily throughout the mid-1990s, which, had they hired an honest broker or a watchful company that reasonably supervised its employees, would have placed their money in the stock market during one of the strongest bull markets in recent memory.

Id. at *5

23. In much the same way, the Trustee's determination ignores Dana Guritzky's legitimate expectations concerning her BLMIS account. Nowhere in SIPA is the Trustee given power to reshape SIPA's statutory definitions, as interpreted in such cases as *New Times* and *Visconsi*. To honor the Trustee's net investment approach would be to ignore Dana Guritzky's

earnings and account balance appreciation over the life of her investments. It renders useless the last statement balance as of the date of the filing that SIPA states is the pertinent benchmark by which to judge the customer's net equity position.

24. The Trustee's definition is inconsistent with the clear language of SIPA, and cases interpreting the definition of net-equity. Dana Guritzky therefore objects to the Trustee's net equity definition and the Trustee's claim, which relies upon this incorrect definition.

Third Objection. The Trustee Has Violated SIPA by Failing to Promptly Pay a SIPA Advance of \$500,000

- 25. The Trustee has breached his duty under SIPA to "promptly" pay SIPC advances of up to \$500,000 to customers who qualify for relief as victims of the Madoff fraud.
 - 26. SIPA, 15 U.S.C. § 78fff-3 provides:

In order to provide for prompt payment and satisfaction of net equity claims of customers of the debtor, SIPC shall advance to the trustee such moneys, not to exceed \$500,000 for each customer, as may be required to pay or otherwise satisfy claims for the amount by which the net equity of each customer exceeds his ratable share of customer property.

Thus, the statute calls for the prompt payment and satisfaction of customer claims.

27. The Trustee's actions with respect to Dana Guritzky have been anything but prompt. Dana Guritzky filed a SIPA claim in January 2009. Yet, Dana is still awaiting payment to which she is entitled. The Trustee has not advanced the \$500,000 payment to her, despite the fact that the books and records of the Debtor clearly establish that Dana maintained an account with BLMIS, had a positive equity balance as of December 11, 2008, and was not indebted to BLMIS for any amounts.

28. Because the Trustee has failed to discharge his duties to pay to Dana the \$500,000 advance owing to her under SIPA, the Trustee is in breach of his duties. Dana Guritzky objects to the Trustee's continued refusal to comply with his obligation to pay it the SIPA advance.

Fourth Objection. <u>The Trustee Has No Power to Avoid a Settled Transaction Between a</u> Customer and a Stockbroker Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Section 546(e)

- 29. Pursuant to Section 546(e) of the Bankruptcy Code, a Trustee may not avoid a settled transaction made pursuant to a securities contract between a customer and a stockbroker or securities clearing agency, except in the case of an intentionally fraudulent transfer. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 546(e). Section 546(e) is a "safe harbor" for settled transactions, and was enacted to "protect the nation's financial markets from the instability caused by the reversal of settled securities transactions." *In re Enron Corp.*, 328 B.R. 58, 66 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2005).
- 30. Section 546(e) was also enacted to "ensure that the avoiding powers of a trustee are not construed to permit margin or settlement payments to be set aside except in cases of fraud [by the purchaser]." *QSI Holdings Inc. v. Alford*, 382 B.R. 731, 738 (W.D. Mich. 2007) (brackets in original) (quoting *In re Bevill, Bresler & Schulman Asset Mgmt. Corp.*, 878 F.2d 742, 751 (3d Cir. 1989) (quoting H.R. REP. NO. 97-420 (1982) ("1982 House Report"), reprinted in 1982 U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News 583, 583)).
- 31. In fact, the 1982 House Report quoted above, which accompanied the bill when it was considered and passed by both the House and the Senate, provides as follows:

The thrust of several of the amendments contained in H.R. 4935 is to clarify and, in some instances, broaden the commodities market protections and expressly extend similar protections to the securities market. The amendments will ensure that the avoiding powers of a trustee are not construed to permit margin or settlement payments to be set aside except in the cases of fraud

In addition, the 1982 House Report further elaborates on the type of fraud that is to be excepted from the protections of Section 546(e):

Section 4 creates a new Section 546(d) [now designated as 546(e)]. This amendment is made simultaneously with the repeal of Section 764(c) of Title 11 [the predecessor version of 546(e)]. Section 546[e], together with provisions of section 548, prohibits a trustee from avoiding a transfer that is a margin payment . . . or is a settlement payment . . . , except where the transfer was made with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud other creditors and was not taken in good faith.

32. Further, Senator Dole's remarks on the passage of the bill's Section 4, creating Section 546(d) [now 546(e)], emphasize the same limitation:

Simultaneously with the repeal of section 764(c) of title 11, section 4 of H.R. 4935 would create a new section 546(d). Section 764(c), together with the provisions of section 548, generally prohibits a trustee from avoiding a transfer that is a margin payment or settlement payment, except where the transfer, first, was made with an actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud other creditors and second, was not taken in good faith by the recipient. These provisions apply to margin or settlement payments made by a debtor, whether or not such debtor is a commodity broker. The new section 546(d) reiterates and clarifies the provisions of current section 764(c).

- 33. Accordingly, Congress clearly intended that the actual fraud exception to Section 546(e) be interpreted narrowly to encompass only those situations where the settlement or margin payment was not taken in good faith.
- 34. Based upon the clear legislative history, Section 546(e) protects settled transactions in which customers like Dana Guritzky acted in good faith. Dana finalized dozens of settlement payments with BLMIS over the life of her accounts, and BLMIS acted as her stockbroker/securities clearing agent pursuant to a valid securities contract. Dana Guritzky did not act with bad faith with respect to her transactions with BLMIS, and of course had no knowledge of, much less participation in, Bernard Madoff's criminal wizardry. Accordingly, the

safe harbor protection of Section 546(e) disallows any attempt by the Trustee to avoid settled transactions completed on Dana's behalf.

Fifth Objection. The Trustee Has No Avoidance Powers Outside the Statute of Limitations.

- 35. Dana Guritzky objects to the Trustee's improper attempt to "claw back" any amounts distributed to her over the entire life of her account with BLMIS, and outside the relevant statutory limitations periods.
- 36. As described in the Fourth Objection above, Section 546(e) of the Bankruptcy Code limits the Trustee's "claw back" claims to claims of intentional fraud by the transferor under Section 548(a)(1)(A). Pursuant to §548(a)(1)(A), the Trustee may not avoid any transfer or distribution as fraudulent beyond a two-year statute of limitations. The Trustee has the burden of establishing that the transfer or distribution was made with actual intent to defraud, hinder, or delay creditors.
- 37. The Trustee certainly has not met such a burden in the case of Dana Guritzky, nor can the Trustee meet this burden. Dana Guritzky is an innocent victim of the BLMIS fraud. She is not alone in that she was a Madoff customer who had no knowledge of or participation in the Madoff fraud. The Trustee has not even attempted to present facts or arguments to the contrary. Therefore the Trustee cannot recover <u>any</u> transfer or distribution as fraudulent, let alone a transfer outside of the 2-year statute of limitations.
- 38. The Trustee has no power to ignore the plain language of Sections 546(e) and 548(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Trustee would have the Court believe that there is an unwritten Ponzi scheme exception which creates enormous powers for the Trustee to reach back

to the beginning of time to avoid legitimate transactions and distributions to which Dana Guritzky (and other BLMIS customers) was entitled.

- 39. There is no Ponzi scheme exception within the Bankruptcy Code's avoidance provisions. The Bankruptcy Code provisions have language that is clear, specific, and controlling. The treatment of a SIPC claim under SIPA is distinct from the Trustee's avoidance powers under the Bankruptcy Code. A Trustee's avoidance powers under SIPC, if any, are limited to those set forth in Chapter 5 of the Bankruptcy Code. Thus, a Trustee may avoid fraudulent conveyances only within the limitations established by the Bankruptcy Code. In this case, those limitations dictate that only intentionally fraudulent conveyances can be avoided, and only within a two-year period from the date of the bankruptcy filing.
- 40. Dana Guritzky (and her parents) established what she (and they) always understood to be a legitimate investment account with BLMIS nearly three decades ago, and committed no fraud in the process. For the Trustee to stretch his two-year avoidance powers to somehow envelop a lifetime of legitimate account investments shows an abject disregard for the law of the land.
- 41. Accordingly, Dana Guritzky objects to the Trustee's attempt to avoid any transactions prior to December 11, 2006, which represents a two-year period culminating with the SIPA liquidation filing against BLMIS.

Sixth Objection. <u>The Trustee Must Recognize an Off-Set of Any Taxes Dana Guritzky</u> Paid Related to Income She Purportedly Earned From BLMIS.

42. The Trustee has no basis to recover any amounts from Dana Guritzky related to her BLMIS account. Dana and her parents made valid deposits of real money to BLMIS to invest in her account. BLMIS reported to Dana and her parents that these investments were

being made, and that the securities that were purchased appreciated in value over time. Based on these statements, which Dana had no reason to disregard or doubt, she paid taxes to the IRS.

- 43. These taxes reflected significant outlays of money from Dana, and Dana has been damaged as such.
- 44. However, the Trustee did not make any reference to, or make any accommodation for, taxes Dana Guritzky paid on the "income" and distributions she received from BLMIS. The Trustee issued a Determination of Claim which did not in any way reflect the taxes paid by Dana on the purported fictitious investment income.
- 45. To the extent the Trustee attempts to recover any amounts from Dana Guritzky, the Trustee must recognize and off-set all amounts that Dana paid in taxes to the IRS based on the appreciated values reflected on the BLMIS statements and Forms 1099.

JOINDER

46. Dana Guritzky hereby joins in all other objections to the Trustee's Determination of Claims filed by other SIPA claimants, and incorporates those objections by reference herein, including but not limited to, the SEC's argument that the Trustee must make its determinations of claims incorporating the time value of money (i.e. interest on payments to investors). Dana Guritzky reserves the right to address any and all of the arguments raised in such other objections at any hearing or proceeding to take place in connection with this Objection.

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

47. Dana Guritzky expressly reserves the right to revise, supplement, or amend this Objection, and any failure to object on a particular ground shall not be deemed a waiver of her rights to object on any additional grounds.

RELIEF REQUESTED

- 48. For the reasons stated herein, the Dana Guritzky Account claim should be allowed in its entirety.
- 49. The Trustee should immediately pay to Dana Guritzky a SIPA advance of \$500,000 towards its claims against BLMIS, as she maintained a net equity balance well over \$500,000 as of the BLMIS bankruptcy date.
- 50. Dana Guritzky seeks a determination by the Court that the Trustee may not avoid any settled transactions on her BLMIS account, which are protected by the safe harbor provisions of Section 546(e) of the Bankruptcy Code.
- 51. The Trustee's determination of Dana Guritzky's indebtedness to the BLMIS estate should be denied in its entirety. Dana Guritzky seeks a determination by the Court that the Trustee may not avoid any transfers which occurred outside the statute of limitations period, namely outside the period from December 11, 2006-December 11, 2008.
- 52. Dana Guritzky seeks a determination by the Court that to the extent the Trustee seeks to recover any amounts from her, such amounts must be off-set and/or netted against the amounts that she paid in taxes related to income she reportedly earned on her BLMIS investments.
- 53. Dana Guritzky requests interest at the statutory rate on her account balances as of December 11, 2008, in addition to pre-judgment interest.
- 54. Dana Guritzky requests interest at the statutory rate on the taxes she paid related to the income she earned on the BLMIS account.
 - 55. Dana Guritzky requests such other relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: July 21, 2010

ARENT FOX LLP

/s/ Hunter T. Carter
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Facsimile: (212) 484-3990

Attorneys for Dana Mandelbaum (Guritzky)

EXHIBIT A

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Proper documentation can speed the review, allowance and satisfaction of your claim and shorten the time required to deliver your securities and cash to you. Please enclose, if possible, copies of your last account statement and purchase or sale confirmations and checks which relate to the securities or cash you claim, and any other documentation, such as correspondence, which you believe will be of assistance in processing your claim. In particular, you should provide all documentation (such as cancelled checks, receipts from the Debtor, proof of wire transfers, etc.) of your deposits of cash or securities with the Debtor from as far back as you have documentation. You should also provide all documentation or

information regarding any withdrawals you have ever made or payments received from the Debtor. NEW COLLABORATION

Please explain any differences between the securities or cash claimed and the cash balance and securities positions on your last account statement. If, at any time, you complained in writing about the handling of your account to any person or entity or regulatory authority, and the complaint relates to the cash and/or securities that you are now seeking, please be sure to provide with your claim copies of the complaint and all related correspondence, as well as copies of any replies that the received. PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE MISWER FOR THE

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DANA MANDELBAUM

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9.	Have you or any member of your family ever filed a claim under the Securities
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	Please list the full name and address of anyone assisting you in the preparation of this claim form:
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together with supporting documentation, etc. to: The state of appearance Irving H. Picard, Esq.,

Trustee for Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC Claims Processing Center 2100 McKinney Ave., Suite 800 Dallas, TX 75201

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DANA MANDELBAUM

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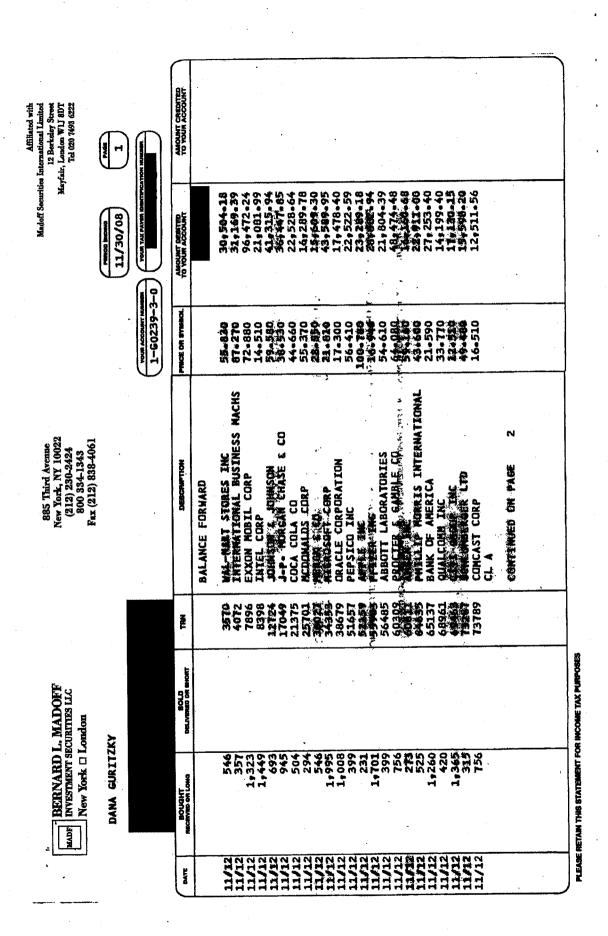
Dana Guritzky

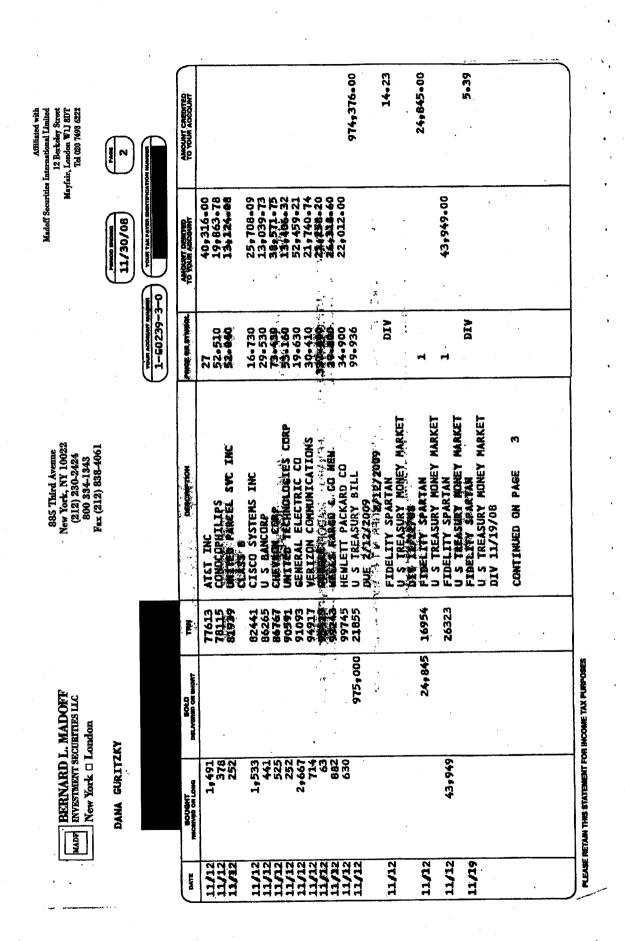
Customer/claimant does not know if Ruth Madoff is one of the persons listed on Question 4 of the Claim form. If she is, however, then claimant discloses in answer to Question 6, that her mother, Brenda H. Guritzky, is a cousin to Ruth Madoff.

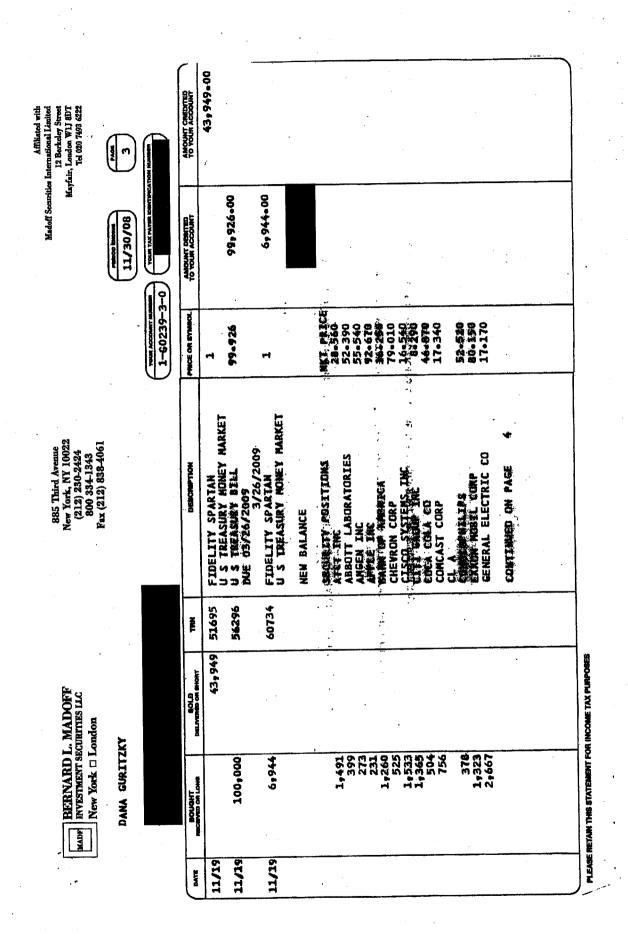
January 20, 2009

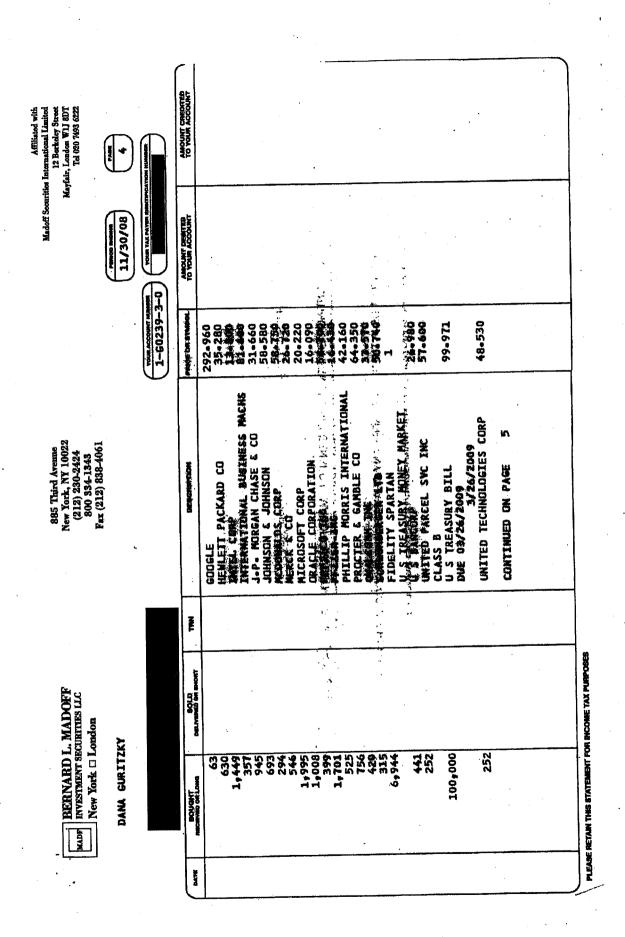
Dana Guritzky

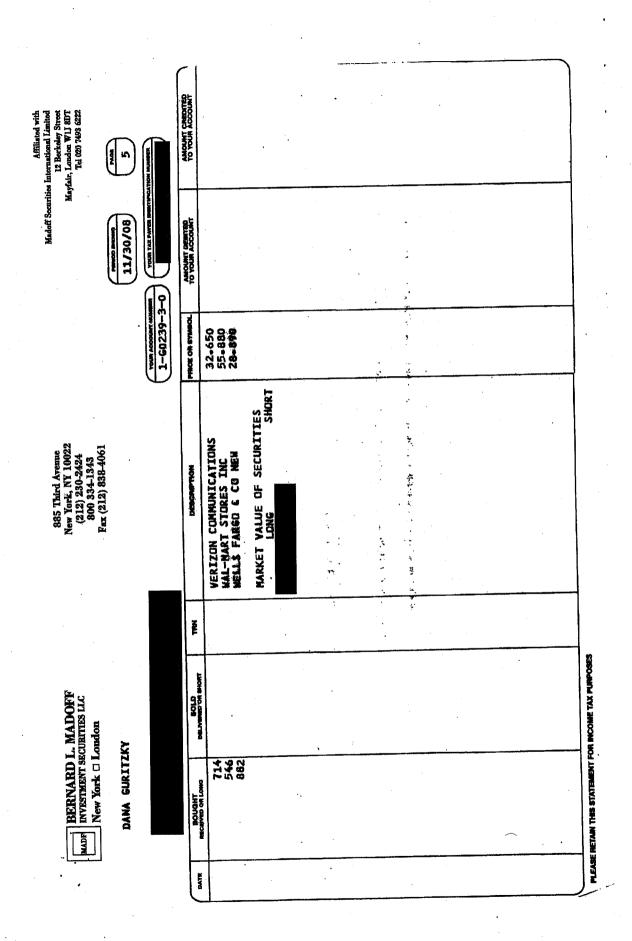
EXHIBIT B

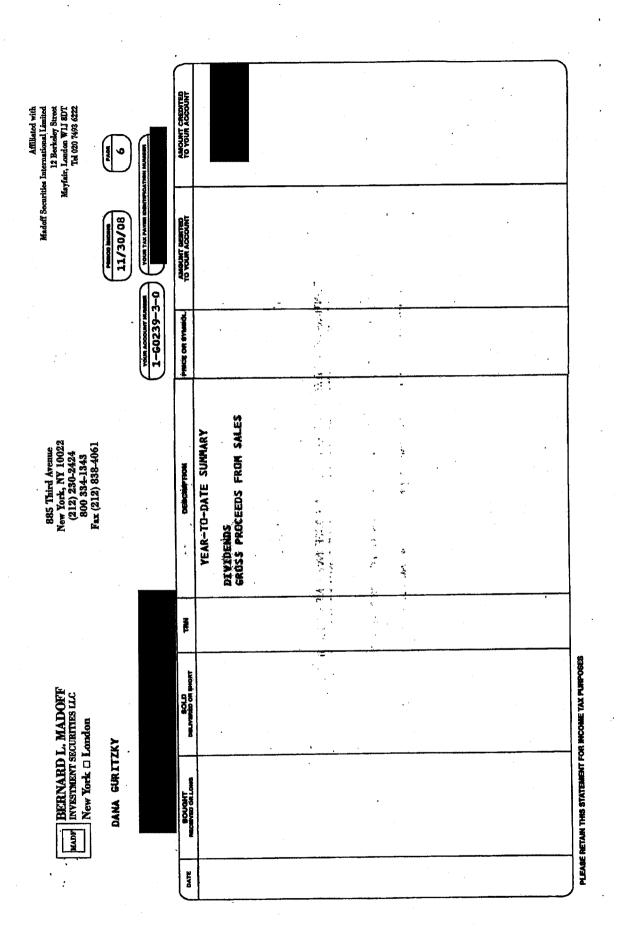












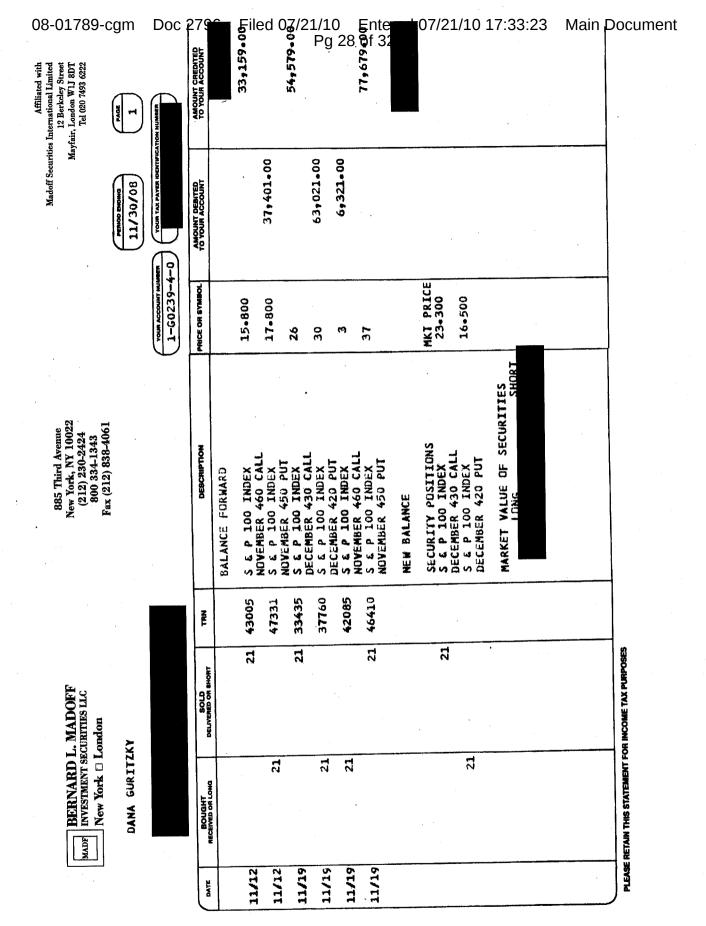


EXHIBIT C

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT SECURITIES LLC

In Liquidation

DECEMBER 11, 2008¹

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S DETERMINATION OF CLAIM

June 24, 2010
Dana Guritzky
Dear Dana Guritzky:
PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY.
The liquidation of the business of BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT SECURITIES L.I.C ("BLMIS") is being conducted by Irving H. Picard, Trustee under the Securities Investor Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aaa et seq. ("SIPA"), pursuant to an order entered on December 15, 2008 by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.
The Trustee has made the following determination regarding your claim on BLMIS Account No. 1G0239 designated as Claim Number 1271:
Your claim for securities is DENTED. No securities were ever purchased for your account.
Further, based on the Trustee's analysis, the amount of money you withdrew from your account at BLMIS (total of Securities), as more fully set forth in Table 1 annexed hereto and made a part hereof, is greater than the amount that was deposited with BLMIS for the purchase of securities (total of Securities). As noted, no securities were ever purchased by BLMIS for your account. Any and all profits reported to you by BLMIS on account statements were fictitious.
Section 78///(7)(B) of SIPA states that the filing date is "the date on which an application for a protective decree is filed under 78cce(a)(3)," except where the debtor is the subject of a protecting pending before a United States court "in which under 78cce(a)(3)," except where the debtor is the subject of a protecting pending before a United States court "in which under 78cce(a)(3)," except where the debtor is the subject of a protecting was commenced before the date

Section 78/11(7)(B) of SIPA states that the filing date is "the date on which an application for a protective decree is near under 78cce(a)(3)," except where the debtor is the subject of a proceeding pending before a United States court "in which a receiver, trustee, or liquidator for such debtor has been appointed and such proceeding was commenced before the date on which such application was filed, the term 'filing date' means the date on which such proceeding was commenced." Section 78/11(7)(B). Thus, even though the Application for a protective decree was filed on December 15, 2008, the Filing Date in this action is on December 11, 2008.

As reflected in Table 1, certain of the transfers into or out of your account have been adjusted. As part of the Trustee's analysis of accounts, the Trustee has assessed accounts based on a money in/money out analysis (i.e., has the investor deposited more or less than he or she withdrew from BLMIS). This analysis allows the Trustee to determine which part of an account's balance is originally invested principal and which part is fictitious gains that were fobricated by BLMIS. A customer's allowed claim is based on the amount of principal in the customer's account.

Whenever a customer requested a transfer from one account to another, the Trustee analyzed whether the transferor account had principal in the account at the time of the transfer. The available principal in the account was transferred to and credited in the transferee account. Thus, the reason that the adjusted amount of transferred deposits or withdrawals in Table 1 is less than the purported transfer amount is that the transferor account did not have sufficient principal available to effectuate the full transfer. The difference between the purported transfer amount and the adjusted transfer amount is the amount of fictitious gain that was transferred to or from your account. Under the money in/money out analysis, the Trustee does not give credit for fictitious gains in settling your allowed claim.

Since there were no profits to use either to purchase securities or to pay you any money beyond the amount that was deposited into your BLMIS account, the amount of money you received in excess of the deposits in your account (was taken from other customers and given to you. Accordingly, because you have withdrawn more than was deposited into your account, you do not have a positive "net equity" in your account and you are not entitled to an allowed claim in the BLMIS liquidation proceeding. Therefore, your claim is **DENIED** in its entirety.

On March 1, 2010, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (Liffand, J.) issued a decision which affirmed the Trustee's Net Investment Method for determining customer claims. The final resolution of this issue is expected to be determined on appeal.

Should a final and unappealable court order determine that the Trustee is incorrect in his interpretation of "net equity" and its corresponding application to the determination of customer claims, the Trustee will be bound by that order and will apply it retroactively to all previously determined customer claims in accordance with the Court's order. Nothing in this Notice of Trustee's Determination of Claim shall be construed as a waiver of any rights or claims held by you in having your customer claim re-determined in accordance with any such Court order.

Nothing in this Notice of Trustee's Determination of Claim shall be construed as a waiver of any rights or claims held by the Trustee against you,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: If you disagree with this determination and desire a hearing before Bankruptcy Judge Burton R. Liftand, you <u>MUST</u> file your written opposition, setting forth the grounds for your disagreement, referencing Bankruptcy Case No. 08-1789 (BRL) and attaching copies of any documents in support of your position, with the United States Bankruptcy Court and the Trustee within THIRTY DAYS after June 24, 2010, the date on which the Trustee mailed this notice.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE: If you do not properly and timely file a written opposition, the Trustee's determination with respect to your claim will be deemed confirmed by the Court and binding on you.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE: If you proporty and timely file a written opposition, a hearing date for this controversy will be obtained by the Trustee and you will be notified of that hearing date. Your failure to appear personally or through counsel at such hearing will result in the Trustee's determination with respect to your claim being confirmed by the Court and binding on you.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE: You must mail your opposition, if any, in accordance with the above procedure, to each of the following addresses:

Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York One Bowling Green New York, New York 10004

and

Irving H. Picard, Trustee c/o Baker & Hostetler LLP 45 Rockefeller Plaza New York, New York 10111

IrvingIII. Picard

Trustee for the Liquidation of the Business of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC